appear to retrieve her daughter, Workman writes to the mother himself on April 20, 1862, and learns by return mail that no letter has been received. The mother comes on April 25, and takes her daughter home.

The daughter repeats her earlier offense. The mother returns with her daughter three or four days later, carrying `another bagful of samples of her scissorial handicraft' (407). Again, the most striking detail to Dr Workman is the symmetry and order of with which K.S. has vandalized the samples, which indicates to him that `they were not the work of an unsound mind' (407). Workman concludes:

> whatever might be said as to the wickedness or wantonness of the acts, four months' close observance of her daughter had failed to show me that she was insane, either intellectually or morally, and I believed she was quite a free agent in all her conduct, and all her thoughts. (407)

Nevertheless, the mother begs him to readmit K.S. Dr Workman agrees to do so on the basis of a second certificate of insanity.

On May 1, 1862, the mother duly produces a certificate on which `lunatic' has been crossed out and a phrase inserted: `a monomaniac with the propensity to the secret destruction of property' (408).

K.S. indicates that she would like to leave the Asylum, but not to go home. She declines to explain why she destroyed her clothing. Workman decides that K.S. is really suffering from what he calls `moral insanity', and represents a very good example of the same: `one of the purest and least complicated I have ever heard or read of' (409).

> In committing her destructive acts, it is very certain she felt not "constrained by an irresistible impulse, contrary to her convictions of right," but, on the contrary, she was well aware that she was doing wrong. (409)